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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1956.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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BABCOCK SAILORS

Honolulu Troubles of 1896 Re-
told in New York.

JUDGMENT FOR THE SHIP

Determined Efforts of the Men to
Escape the Voyage Around the
Horn—U. S. Consul Here

In a recent hearing at New York of
the case of Thomas Graves, Christian
Bauer, James Bradley and Peter Don-
nelley against the ship "W. F. Bab-
cock" before the United States Circuit
Court of Appeals, for the Second Cir-
cuit, Judge Shipman rendered an opinion
reversing the decree of the District Court,
and remanding the case to that Court to be proceeded with
as follows: to enter a decree dismis-
sing the libel so far as it relates to Don-
nelley, Graves and Bradley with costs
of both courts and to enter a decree
in favor of Christian Bauer for \$67.62
and interest from June 29, 1898, with his
costs in both Courts.

The libellants, Graves et al. joined the
ship "W. F. Babcock" at San Fran-
cisco on January 4, 1896, and, having
signed regular shipping articles as
sailors, sailed upon a voyage to Hon-
olulu and thence to New York. The
libellants reached Honolulu in debt to
the ship and subsequently deserted in
that port. They were arrested and de-
tained in the station house until the
vessel was ready to sail, when they
were taken on board by the police.
Their previous debts to the ship and the
expenses incurred by the captain for
their arrest and the wages of
laborers in their place and for the
wilful breakage of shop window by
three of them, exceeded the amount of
their wages, and the owners of the ves-
sel refuse payment except in the case of
Bauer, to whom it was admitted that
\$7.65 was due. The libellants filed a
libel against the ship to recover the entire
amount of their monthly wages, less
the advancements made before the
arrival at Honolulu. The testimony of
the United States Consul-General at
Honolulu showed that the men in-
tentionally deserted and that at least
two of them intended to desert before
arriving in the port and that the
charges made by them of ill usage
were unfounded. The United States
Revised Statutes bearing upon the ar-
rest and detention of seamen in cases
of desertion and the Consul's action
relating thereto are liberally quoted.
The Opinion states: "In consequence
of their (Graves, Donnelley and Brad-
ley) persistent refusal to return to
duty on board the ship and their
threats of violence, there is no room
to contend that the proper charges for
their arrest and detention, the wages
of their substitutes and the amount
which was necessarily paid by the
ship to the authorities as a penalty for
the wilful and malicious breakage
of a shop window . . . should not
be any interference with the new cross-
ing made by the Commercial Company."

The ruling is in favor of the Kah-
ului Railway people. The Commercial
Company wanted the Court to place an
injunction against the Kahului Com-
pany to the end that there should never
be any interference with the new cross-
ing made by the Commercial Company.

These men when here gave to their
ship, the United States Consul-General
and the police no end of trouble. They
were determined to escape the trip
around the Horn if possible. Their
final lawless act was to deliberately
break windows while being taken in
care of police from the station to the
water front.

In commenting on this case the New
York Maritime Journal says:

"There can be no doubt about the
justness of this opinion of Judge Ship-
man. In this connection it may be
stated that it is claimed that actions
based on grounds equally untenable
as the foregoing are frequently begun
at the instance of the Sailor's Union
whose agents it is further claimed
board vessels on their arrival in port
for the purpose of ferreting out sup-
posed or imagined grievances of sailors
which are put into the hands of its
lawyers to prosecute—ostensibly in the
interest of the sailor, but in reality
for its own profit and advantage—with
the result that our ship owners are
caused a very great deal of annoyance
and expense thereby. Whether this
be true or not, it would be well for this
organization to accept with the greatest
caution the statements by sailors of
ill usage aboard of ship if it would
avoid laying itself open to adverse
criticism."

DEED STAMPS.

The Nominal Consideration Figure

Up Again.

It will be remembered that the S. S.
China, before securing Hawaiian regis-
tration, was sold to Colonel Macfar-
lane for the nominal sum of 5 shillings.
Immediately a mortgage for a heavy
amount was filed. The Government
claimed that the stamp fee for filing
the deed should be a percentage on
something like the value of the prop-
erty and the master was carried into
the Courts. Mr. Macfarlane won, the
judges refusing to go behind the bill of

sale made by the owners of the S. S.
China to the Hawaiian citizen.

Now there has grown out of this
China transaction just what represen-
tatives of the Government urged in the
lawsuit. A few days ago at the record
office in the Judiciary Building there
was offered a deed for \$1 and a "mort-
gage back" for \$1,200. The Government
insists that the \$1 is a fictitious valua-
tion and that the fee for placing the
deed on record must be a proper per-
centage of the actual worth of the
property changing hands. The parties
to the sale and purchase say that the
value they have agreed upon as shown
in the deed is correct for all legal pur-
poses.

Another suit will be instituted. The
Government officials believe that the
S. S. China and the real estate case
differ and if the Courts say no will
move for legislation in the promises.

SALOON LICENSES.

Several Phases Are Now Under
consideration

There is being considered at the Ex-
ecutive Building not alone the pending
House act for \$200 licenses for "light
wine and beer" establishments. It had
been the purpose of the Cabinet to
recommend legislation that would give
licenses to hotels in the outer districts.
It was not expected that the Govern-
ment leaders would countenance in any
way an extension of the traffic by cheap
licenses for "wine and beer." A new
question, quite local, has been pre-
sented. It is complained of one saloon
establishment in town that it is main-
taining two distinct retail businesses
under one roof and with but one
license. There is to be an investigation.

Some people are confident that the
act for the \$200 licenses will become a
law. At least one company has been
projected to operate in Honolulu and
on Kauai under the proposed new com-
mission. A member of the bar is now
on the coast arranging for a new beer
and for cheap wine and perhaps for
other liquors. With this company it
is the plan, so soon as the passage of
the act is assured, to secure four lo-
cations in Honolulu. One branch for
Kauai is on the list. A gentleman who
has considerable influence in the House
is said to be a silent member of the
bar.

KAHULUI COMPANY.

Ruling In Its Favor In the Maui
Railway Case.

A decision by Judge Perry sustains
defendant's demurrer in the case of the
Hawaiian Commercial Company against
the Kahului Railway Company. The
court ruled that the plaintiff's claim
of \$1,000 for damages sustained by
the Kahului Railway Company in
connection with the demolition of
the Kahului bridge was barred by
statute of limitations.

The ruling is in favor of the Kah-
ului Railway people. The Commercial
Company wanted the Court to place an
injunction against the Kahului Com-
pany to the end that there should never
be any interference with the new cross-
ing made by the Commercial Company.

The Sake Trade.

There is a disposition on the part of
a number of public men, several of
whom have a direct influence upon leg-
islation, to reduce the duty on sake, the
Japanese wine. A tax known to be al-
most at the prohibitive mark, was
placed upon it by the last Legislature
as a favor to California and Califor-
nia wine. The act was vetoed by
President Dole, but passed over his ob-
jections. Now it is being discussed
with a view to revision. The fact is
that the trade and the revenues have
both been materially reduced by the
"discriminating" legislation and that
the Japanese have done no end of
grumbling, that in many quarters has
been endorsed as being fully justified.

The act will be up in a few days.

Decks Awash Four Days.

The Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch
reached San Francisco March 16th, 18
days from Honolulu. Captain Drew re-
ported having had one of the roughest
voyages on record, and said that at
times he thought his ship was foundering.
Two days out from Honolulu the bad
weather commenced, and on March
5th a terrific gale from the northwest
was encountered. The nor'wester was
accompanied by tremendous seas which
broke over the vessel from every di-
rection and kept her decks awash for
four days.

AN INDUSTRY?

The Ke Au Hou came in from Kauai
ports Sunday morning bringing a full
cargo of sugar. Purser Radway reports
as follows: Sugar left on Kauai, 27,
500 divided as follows: K. S. M., 1,200;
Mak., 1,500; L. P., 4,000; H. M., 2,500;
M. S. Co., 12,000; K. S. Co., 6,300 and
weather unsated. Wind N. to N. E.
showery. No rain at Kilauea.

AN INDUSTRY?

Graduate of Kawaiahao
School Talks of the Situation.

WHAT PROSPECT FOR GIRLS?

Hawaiians Feel the Competition
of Other Labor-Education
and "Wants."

MR. EDITOR—In this morning's Advertiser on the editorial page is an article under above headlines in which you refer to a New York industry

which you would have transplanted to
these Islands, using the mountain tops

for "goat culture" and intimating a
source for the profitable employment

of graduates from Kamehameha and
Kawaiahao schools in the manufacture

of gloves from the skins of such goats.

I do not, in common with some of the
natives find a connection between this
proposed industry and the report that

they are to be driven to the mountains
when annexation comes, but I do find
in it, an occasion to make some opportu-

nity statements as to the present con-
dition of many graduates of Hawaiian
girls' schools. Some days ago in writing

on "A good class of Portuguese,"

you said: "This class must share

homes—that is, own land in fee simple

and they must be able to obtain a de-
cent living from it;" and again,

"We compel their children to attend

SIDETRACKED IT

Maui Memorial Gets Scant Ceremony In House.

Mr. Kahanelelo Supported—Act to Determine Leases Freely Discussed.

SENATE.

Thirty-fifth Day, April 1.

The Senate adjourned after a ten minute session. The Committee on accounts presented the March schedule of bills amounting to \$817.32 which was accepted. The Committee on Public Lands through Senator Lyman recommended incidental items for the Bureau of Immigration. The report was accepted and the items will be considered with the appropriation bill when it returns from the committee for action.

Senator Waterhouse reported from the Finance Committee to which was referred the petition for exemption of taxes from an old Hawaiian in Palolo valley on February 18. The old man died a week ago.

Two bills were presented by Senator Brown amending the judiciary laws in technicalities. They went to the printing Committee after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

At the opening of yesterday morning's session of the House Rep. Pogue reported for the Finance Committee on Petition 69 from H. Zerbe, for the insertion of an item of \$726.26 in the appropriation bill, being the amount of salary claimed due and unpaid him during the time of his employment in the Appraiser's Department of the Customs Bureau. The Committee found that the petitioner had nothing, either in writing or otherwise, to corroborate his statement as presented, either by the petition or verbally to the committee. The committee recommended the petition be laid on the table. The report was adopted.

The following notices of intention to introduce bills were given:

McCandless—"An Act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the construction of railways, approved August 1st, A. D. 1878, by adding a new section thereto, to be entitled Section 3A."

Robertson—"An Act to repeal section 5 of Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1896, relating to the disposition of the school tax."

Reps. Robertson, McCandless and Kaai introduced bills notice of which they had already given.

Rep. Kaai introduced the following resolution: Resolved that the sum of \$726.26 be inserted in the appropriation bill for salary due H. Zerbe.

Laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

Second reading of House Bill 45. Rep. Achl moved for postponement of consideration. Rep. Robertson said the House might as well adjourn if an important measure of the kind was going to be postponed. Motion of Rep. Achl carried.

Rep. Robertson moved to adjourn. Carried.

Thirty-sixth Day, April 2.

Rep. Pogue, under suspension of rules, read a memorial, stating that he was presenting this as a communication coming from Maui and not according to his own feelings. The memorial was from people in Lahaina, expressing "no further confidence" in Rep. Kahanelelo.

The House was in arms at once against the action of the Lahaina people. Rep. Pogue moved to lay the memorial on the table. Rep. Achl moved that the memorial be not received and that it be returned to the people from whence it came. Where was the matter to end? Each member had carefully considered the amendment to the Constitution and had voted as he saw fit. Each was perfectly honest in what he did. Such action as that taken by the people of Lahaina, should it be considered by the House, would place it in the power of a few people to send in a memorial at any time against any Representative.

Rep. Pogue stated that he would vote for the return of the memorial. He would have been much better pleased had it not been presented at all, but, when anything of the kind was sent to a Representative, he considered it his duty to present it.

Vice-Speaker Kaai ruled that the communication was not a memorial and that it was out of order.

Rep. Robertson introduced his "Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to promote the construction of railways,' approved August 1st, 1878, by adding a new section thereto, to be called Section 3A." Passed first reading.

Rep. McCandless introduced his Act to repeal Section 5 of Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1896, relating to the disposition of School Tax." Passed first reading.

Rep. Atkinson propounded the following question to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Will you state whether any school or educational establishment of a sectarian character is being supported by the Government?"

Third reading and unanimous passage of House Bill 27 relating to Tax Appeal Court.

Reading and passage of Senate Bill 9, referred to the extension of the Oahu 9, relating to the extension of time of the Oahu Railroad. Referred to Public Lands Committee.

Third reading and passage of House Bill 54, relating to alteration of food and drugs.

Rep. Gear asked for permission to say a few words on the bill just passed. This was granted. Rep. Gear spoke in part as follows:

"I consider that this bill is much more important than any that has Skagway."

IT WAS A RED DAY

Blue Costumed Rugby Team Was Badly Beaten.

Rev. Lane Led His Team to Victory. Other Side Was Too Light—Good Attendance for Sweet Charity.

There was a crowd of some 500 out to see the charity Rugby football game on the Makiki baseball grounds Saturday afternoon, about half of these being in carriages around the gridiron.

The sympathies of the various spectators were expressed by the flowers they wore.

The following judges were chosen to act during the game: Dr. H. V. Murray and Viggo Jacobsen, touch judge; H. Herbert, referee. Although it was decided in the beginning that the two halves would be of 35 minutes duration, it was found when the first half was about over, that the boys could not stand so much.

REDS—L. Singer, back; Rev. J. F. Lane, C. Willis and Prince Cupid, three-quarter backs; W. L. Stanley and G. Little, half backs; Prince David, F. Atkins, W. T. Phillips, W. Prestige, D. Sloggett, J. Kia, J. Kluukoa, S. Bolster, A. Long and J. Gay, forwards.

BLUES—W. Soper, back, A. St. M. Mackintosh, W. G. Gorham and A. Robertson, three-quarter backs, E. P. Hatfield and H. W. M. Mist, half backs; R. Hamilton, S. P. Woods, C. S. Planaia, J. Catton, S. Johnson, H. M. Mist, S. Smithies, W. Vida, W. Thompson and J. Notley, forwards.

The Reds captained by Rev. J. F. Lane took the town goal, and the Blues captained by A. St. M. Mackintosh, the Waikiki. The referee's whistle blew and the ball was kicked off by Hamilton of the Blues. The kick was a good one, but the Reds had their eye on the ball. Prince Cupid took it and made a good advance. It was then passed on to Willis who made another gain. Then Mackintosh made a run for the Blues, but it was short lived. Stanley fell on the ball but it was not in the place it had been only a second before.

The Reds captained by Rev. J. F. Lane took the town goal, and the Blues captained by A. St. M. Mackintosh, the Waikiki. The referee's whistle blew and the ball was kicked off by Hamilton of the Blues. The kick was a good one, but the Reds had their eye on the ball. Prince Cupid took it and made a good advance. It was then passed on to Willis who made another gain. Then Mackintosh made a run for the Blues, but it was short lived. Stanley fell on the ball but it was not in the place it had been only a second before.

"We went from Victoria out the straits outside of Vancouver Island up to latitude 56 degrees 20 minutes north, then in by Cape Ommersey, hence we had only 243 miles of inland steaming. I think by keeping outside all the time we shall come out all right, although we have to pass some pretty bad places and if it should happen to snow or get thick it would make you feel very uncomfortable, for the water is of such great depth that one cannot anchor.

"We never saw such a mob as there is now here, all madly rushing for the gold fields. There are thirty-five vessels carrying passengers from Portland and Seattle to Dyea and Skagway, and all are going full, with more freight than they can carry. Seattle is booming.

"It is a sight worth seeing going up these channels—mountains on both sides from 3000 to 6000 feet high, covered with snow and ice. Some of the glaciers are three miles wide and thirty miles long and from 1000 to 3000 feet deep of the bluest ice.

"The night we arrived at Juneau we had to keep first to right and then left to keep clear of icebergs. We broke the record from Victoria to Juneau, 56 hours 13 minutes, and 6 hours 53 minutes to Skagway. The best trip of the Queen was 60 hours to Juneau. Our time is not bad for the old ship in strange waters.

"The Cottage City came into Juneau while we were there with her stern and forty feet of her keel gone. There were three hundred passengers on board. She had three feet of water in her engine room before they could find a place to beach her.

"The Whitelaw got ashore before she reached Skagway, and then burned to the water's edge about five hundred yards from us.

"I want to give you a little idea about Skagway. It is built you might say on a mud flat, between high mountains. Everything is mountain up here and not a bit of level land to be seen. The wharf where we lay is a half-mile long to town, and the rise of the tide is 25 feet. The tide goes nearly to the town; and such a town! It is full of gamblers and gin-mills. You will first come to the house of some family, next door a shop, next a hotel and next a gambling den, and that is the way all over town. Up the valley toward the White Pass hundreds of dead horses lie, and the water the people use comes down that way. When summer sets in they will die off like sheep.

"We took forty Indians at Juneau to work cargo, as the gang at Skagway wants 75 cents and \$1 per hour. We had to get United States troops to patrol the docks to protect the Indians. The night the Indians were paid off they got up courage and went up town. About 2 o'clock they came running on board. The gang had fired about a dozen shots at them. You never saw such a scared lot of Indians in your life. The head one woke me up saying that three of them had been shot, but the alarm proved to be false as no one was shot. You can form some idea of the tough crowd at Skagway."



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TIMELY TOPICS

March 31, 1898.

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■ ■ ■

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■ ■ ■

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■ ■ ■

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■ ■ ■

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■ ■ ■

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■ ■ ■

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette

THE FLOOD PATH

Superintendent Rowell Speaks of the Damage.

NEW STREAM BEDS MADE

Shores Marked With Wreckage. Kahuku Plantation Hit Hard. Roads-Boulders-Repair Plans.

W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, arrived in town yesterday afternoon, rather bedraggled and entirely worn out, having made a tour of the Island on horseback. He left the city for Koolau on Saturday morning. Over the Pali he was joined by Wm. Henry, a prominent Road Supervisor. Later Mr. Weight of Kahuku plantation made the party a trio to Waimea.

The first inspection of a big pillikia was at Kahana, where a large bridge had been carried away. The abutments are not beyond repair. Most of the planking can be used again, but nearly all of the heavy timbers were either carried away out to sea or badly broken up. Men are already working on the foundations and in a couple of weeks the bridge will be all right again. Near Kahana the flood cut a trench 100 feet in width. This will be filled for a roadway and provided with a culvert.

At Punahoa two bridges are gone, but most of the material is saved. Here is another trench 100 feet wide cut by the rushing waters and must be spanned a bridge.

At Haaula the bridge remained and another bridge near Haaula was able to stand all pressure.

At Laie the 40-foot bridge is gone and the stream which it spanned is widened 10 feet. There will be required a new bridge 60 feet long. On the beach near Laie, Mr. Rowell noticed hundreds of dead eels. It is his belief that they were killed by the great quantity of muddy water which filled the lagoon.

At Laieloa the 60-foot bridge is gone, but the abutments are not hurt. The wreckage of this bridge struck and carried away the Kahuku plantation railway bridge which Mr. Weight is now replacing, having borrowed from the Government for the work a pile driver.

Mr. Rowell reports very heavy damage to the cane and fields of Kahuku plantation. Great quantities of boulders were carried down from the hills in the cane fields and there can be no irrigation till new furrows have been made. In some places large areas of cane have been leveled. There may be seen in the road dozens of cords of wood, much of it washed clear over the cane fields during the high water. An enormous amount of new field work will be required on a great part of the plantation.

The Waimea bridge was 450 feet long with many thousands of feet of timber and several tons of metal in it. Not a vestige of this material is to be seen "It has gone," Mr. Rowell says, "to Kauai, or somewhere else." It was all taken out to sea with force that can scarcely be imagined. One of the foundations remains. The other is missing entirely.

Mr. Rowell crossed the stream in a canoe and had a native boy take his horse away back mauka to ford the stream. The very largest trees were brought down from the hills and the natives say the trees came along end over end like circus performers turning handsprings. The neat little coffee plantation that Andrew Cox of Waialua had in a bit of a natural park there is wiped away and the grove is covered with heavy boulders. Two houses "built upon sand" were torn down and the lumber carried away by natives who saw that the cottages would surely go in a short time. On the hillsides between Kahuku and Waimea there are evidences of considerable land slides. On the flats everywhere are fields of boulders. Some of the stones weigh half a ton and more. From Waimea to Waialua, there is another long field of boulders.

From Koolau to Waimea whenever the road had crossed a dry gulch the road is no more. It has a simply been obliterated.

At Waialua two streams now enter the harbor instead of one and it will be necessary to span both with bridges. Between the mouths of the streams there was made during the flood a landslip that has made a shallow basin of the former deep water anchorage for steamers and schooners. The reef all about the harbor is covered with trees. There had been over the original Waialua stream a foot bridge 120 feet long. There had been handed in a requisition for money to make this a bridge for teams. The foot bridge was carried away in sections. One part was stopped 300 feet from its proper place and the other half was carried to the sea. Nearly all of the material has been saved.

At Opehu two 60-foot bridges are gone, but the abutments stand and about all the material can be used again.

From the bridge near Hailstead's mill one abutment was all but taken away, but the bridge has been made safe and is in use.

The "Long Bridge" in the direction of Mokuleia from Hailstead's was lately repaired and held together in good style. The wooden piles were a few months ago replaced by stone abutments.

On to town from Mokuleia, the bridges are all intact and the road is

not bad. At Waialua the water went over the bridge.

Mr. Rowell will try today to make figures on the damage. He could not undertake last evening to say what the necessary repair work would cost, but expressed the opinion that it would be required to make a special appropriation. Traffic can be well on again all around the Island in a few weeks excepting for the Waimea bridge. Here there must be great care and a heavy expenditure. It is the plan of Mr. Rowell to go well back from the sea with the new bridge. He would have two long spans with very large openings.

The loss of life by the flood—at Waimea—has already been recorded. Mr. Rowell says that at many points the appearance of ruin and desolation is very striking. The Road Board men and Government officials all along the route have been active in relieving such distress as there might be and in assisting all those wishing to travel or move belongings.

Mr. Rowell was attracted to a cut near Waimea and has brought back with him specimens of what is almost lignite. He saw the vein or deposit exposed from beneath about ten feet of heavy and solid coral sand. This is young coral and will interest a good many of the people who study the formation of the Island. Mr. Rowell is firmly of the belief that the wood from which this lignite is developed was on land that was sunk or submerged by volcanic or some other action.

All of the flood around the Island was one week ago yesterday between 9:30 and 10 o'clock. On the Thursday of the deluge in Honolulu there were not extraordinary rains between Koo-lau and Waialua.

MISSION CHILDREN SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society was held Saturday evening at the home of Mr. J. B. Atherton. There were about fifty present. The meeting was opened with singing, and a prayer by Rev. S. E. Bishop. A solo by Miss Hyde was beautifully rendered.

Rev. S. E. Bishop gave reminiscences of a trip from Waimea to Kadiua in 1886. The start was made in March. The children were carried by the natives. Natives also carried the food and luggage. They were paid in fish-hooks, twine, knives and other useful things. A dozen natives could be hired for about 75 cents a day. The method of starting a fire by means of rubbing sticks together was very interesting. The natives would take a piece of dry hau wood and make a narrow groove in it. Then taking another sharp piece of hard wood they would rub it back and forth in this groove. A fine dust would be formed, which after vigorous rubbing would begin to smolder and then break into a flame from which they would kindle the fire. They passed by many small settlements of the natives. Often services were held. They also went to the crater of Kilaeo. In many respects it is now very similar to what it was then.

Miss McDonald spoke of the life of Ruskin. She spoke of the change that had taken place in the world. In former times people thought that the world should serve them rather than that they should serve the world. Now men seek to serve their fellow men. The spirit of Christ has brought about this change. We find the spirit in which Christ said: "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister," has so come down the ages that the world has caught the spirit of Christ. To be of service to the world rather than to have the world serve them is coming to be the spirit of the age.

Most people admire Ruskin as a writer rather than a philanthropist. Two years ago, Miss McDonald listened to a sermon on Ruskin. The thoughts so impressed her that she began to study him. She then said she would like to give a few things of interest in the life of John Ruskin as a great missionary—for he was great in this capacity. He was born in 1819 in London. His father was a man of wealth and influence. He was well educated. He was as well a great Bible student. It is well to remember that his wonderful literary style and literary ability is due to a great extent to his knowledge of the Bible. His works rank second to none in this country.

Ruskin inherited from his father about one million dollars. He received over a half a million of dollars from the sale of his works. They are bringing in continually a large sum which he made a trust fund for helpless people. He first determined to give one-tenth of his fortune to charity. He said after a short time that this was not sufficient, and he gave one-half. He bought works of art and had them put in the city schools. He was the workingman's friend. In 1877, he had given away all he had up to \$250,000. Soon after he gave all his fortune away except enough to bring him in £1,500 a year. All his works of art he gave to the Sheffield museum, that students might go there and copy beautiful models. Ruskin refused a life of elegance and luxury to give his time and money to poor people. His interest and sympathies have always been given to poor people. He says there are five ways of spending life: First, for yourself; second, for others; third, in exhibition or display; fourth, to spend it for destruction; fifth, to spend it as a bequest.

Ruskin took up the defense of Mr. Turner the great landscape painter. He was at first ridiculed by the people. Ruskin said the people must have expression of sympathy. He was the founder of art exhibits. By his influence he has been able to borrow the best paintings and works of art from the homes of the wealthy, so that they might be seen by the poor.

Mr. Love then rendered very beautifully a violin solo. Miss Love accompanying with piano. A letter from Will Castle was read, giving a few college experiences. The meeting closed with a hymn.

IN SOUTH KAUAI

Graphic Account of the Flood In One District.

SEVERAL BRIDGES SWEEP AWAY

Nearly two inches of Rain in One Hour—People Fled for Their Lives—Water On All Lowlands.

(Special Correspondence from Hanapepe, Kauai.)

For a week all this section has been deluged with rain. At Eleele 1½ inches of water fell in one hour.

The climax came at midnight, March 26. The bridge at Hanapepe, the new bridge at Lawai and the three or four new ones built on the road being constructed north of Kolaa, which is a short cut from Lawai to Lihue, were carried away.

The Waimea bridge is damaged—not passable, but not carried off. In Waimea the water rose over all the low land, coming into Mr. Hofgaard's store.

In Kolaa it was the same, flooding all the low land and rising high enough to submerge the bullock carts in the plantation corral. At Lawai, Waialua and all the above places, rice suffered more or less and in some places was destroyed.

Hanapepe had no immunity from the torrent. Water rose about nine feet, and all one could hear above the pouring floods, was the Japanese or Chinese saying, "Too muchy pillikia," with a prolonged, voloninous emphasis on the "too." Numerous lanterns were seen above the surface of the flood lighting the refugees to plains of safety. Now and then a pig went down the stream, and an other pig with a rope around its hind leg and the owner at the other end of the rope, went less easily to higher ground. One Portuguese was rudely awakened from his deep slumbers, and jumped out of bed into a foot of water on his floor.

His chickens were already among the lamented and his cow had to be driven to higher ground. The water rose two feet high in some houses and people had to wade waist deep to get out. It rose to the steps of the teacher's cottage and within four inches of the floor of the school house. Here and there fences and outbuildings are carried off, and the remaining ones are loaded with weeds.

The Hanapepe bridge was made of heavy timbers and when the water rose to it a mass of rushes and debris was collected. Against this the water pressed and rose until the bridge gave way. As soon as the bridge broke the water fell 18 or 20 inches. I am told that the bridges at Waimea, Hanapepe and Wallua were carried away some 17 years ago. Since the Hanapepe bridge costing about \$8,000, was built in 1885, water has been up to it a number of times, and in one case was six inches over the floor.

From this disaster a few points are worth noting, for the construction of a new bridge. It should be raised some two feet and then the lower timbers would be above high water, the substructure should offer as little resistance to water as possible; the approaches should be as low as the immediate grade to the bridge would permit, in order that the flood water might have extra room for escape. The bridge could be strengthened for these extreme occasions by running cables, possibly old steam plow cables, to the banks and there anchor them in excavations filled with sufficient rock. I believe this simple addition would have saved Hanapepe bridge and probably the others.

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Good Baking Powder

cannot be sold for 25 cents or 30 cents a pound. Cream of tartar is expensive and cream of tartar is necessary to good baking powder.

"Cheap" baking powder either contains alum (which is bad for the insides) or is badly made (does not do the work) or is weak.

Really cheap baking powder cannot be sold for these prices; but the cheapest of all is *Schilling's Best*—your money back if you don't like it—at your grocer's.

A BIG DIFFERENCE.

There's a big difference in ways of doing business. Some dealers simply strive to get a customer in their store, sell as much as they can at once, and never expect to see that customer again.

OUR WAY

is to always satisfy a buyer, no matter how small the profit. This method makes permanent patrons, and our trade is largely made up of customers who have been coming back to our store year after year.

TRY OUR WAY

once, and you will keep coming back the same way, too. We keep a sharp lookout for the best in furniture and house furnishing and you get the benefit of our attention to business and our years of experience. We only buy of well known and reputable houses.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish Light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

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We Don't Want Your Money!

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BUY A SEWING MACHINE

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the two Best Makes, viz.

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All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

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WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
RESOLENE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency to treat whooping cough, croup, asthma, colds, etc., is well known. It is a safe, non-irritating medicine. It is especially useful in cases of whooping cough, croup, etc., where other remedies fail. It is a safe, non-irritating medicine. It is especially useful in cases of whooping cough, croup, etc., where other remedies fail.

BELLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 5, 1898.

CANE AND BEET.

Jared C. Smith, assistant agrostologist of the United States, publishes his views regarding the sugar industries.

He says: "The Hawaiian cane industry is a bugaboo conjured up to scare the people, and is being used as such by men who have other ends in view."

But his conclusions are not very comforting to us. He tells the American people that "cane sugar cultivation is doomed to become extinct except in those parts of the tropics which have exceptionally rich soil, and an unlimited supply of cheap labor." He urges the American farmer to believe that the sugar beet industry will finally crush the cane sugar industry and therefore, there is nothing to fear from the industry in Hawaii. Consequently, there will be no harm in annexation.

In proving his statement, Mr. Smith refers to the recent report of the Royal British commission on the depressed condition of the sugar industry of the West Indies. One recommendation made by the commission, he cites, and we refer to it, because it is in line with our own views. "It recommends the establishment of a botanic garden, with branch stations in each of the principal Islands, the whole under the supervision of an imperial officer. Each botanical station should then be actively engaged in the introduction and distribution of economic plants, the dissemination of information in regard to the same, and each should be supplied with suitable men capable of giving the necessary instruction and assistance in agriculture." It recommends aid to vessels that will transport fruit to foreign markets, and aid to those in fruit culture.

This is the advice of an able commission to whom was committed the charge of saving the West India colonies from bankruptcy.

Our own people, utterly dependent upon the same industry, do not seem to realize that we need to follow the same in order to diversify our own industries. The sum of \$12,000 is proposed by the Legislature for the establishment of an experiment station. The sum is hardly sufficient to pay for the quality of "brains" that are needed for a superintendent alone. The amount designated is utterly insignificant, in view of our necessities. The proposed appropriation shows that the subject is not grasped by the Legislature. The American Congress refused, last year, to vote money to buy iron plates for the battleships. A few days ago, it voted \$50,000,000 for war preparation. It realized the critical situation. We must realize our critical situation. The United States can buy warships at once with \$50,000,000. We cannot buy industries. They must be established by hard, patient labor, by new and trained men, by a love and common sentiment and belief that through them, entering the world's markets, we may secure prosperity to a growing class of intelligent people on these Islands.

If any persistent crank 20 years ago pushed this matter, with the approval of the people, we would have established some of these industries.

THE BOGUS PETITION.

The natives who concocted and carried to Washington, the petition against annexation, undertook to play the American Senators for fools. It is a pity, looking at the matter from the native standpoint, that some of their haole friends did not whisper in their ears that the Senators were not "born idiots." The fraud they have practiced is so transparent and ridiculous, the very lowest pot-house statesman laughs at them.

One would expect that even if these native leaders took the Senators for fools, that they would have suspected, and been on their guard against that indefatigable worker, L. A. Thurston. They know that he is a terror to his opponents. They know that he has a genius for discovering the weak points in his adversary's case. They know that his activity is measureless. And they know that he is eternally vigilant. At least men of ordinary intelligence know it. The petitions show that they, these native leaders, have not even ordinary intelligence. They might as well in the first instance, have sent Mr. Thurston a formal notice in writing stating: "We shall take petitions against annexation to Washington, with a large percentage of bogus signatures. Please be on the lookout."

If the natives were not in almost hopeless ignorance of the situation, they would see at once, how utterly unable they are to make any advance under such leadership. They will be deceived and thwarted at all times, and in all places. Men who play such fool-

ish tricks in Washington, at their expense, will betray and ruin them.

Though the fingers of these ignorant leaders have severely suffered from contact with the Thurston buzz saw, the native will not know it. These leaders now tell the people that they have defeated the ratification of the treaty. The native believes it. The coincidence of their visit to Washington, and the withdrawal of the treaty to give place to the joint resolution, will be regarded by them as evidence of the political power of the native commissioners. Here again the native is deceived. For on the exposure of the bogus petition by Mr. Thurston, the authors of it lost credit with Congress, for honesty, patriotism, veracity and political wisdom. More than that, they led Congress to infer that the natives take no interest in preserving their independence, for if they did, they would have signed the petition. The poor natives will again be called upon to support these miserable fakes. Their loyalty to their own racial independence is worthy of better guidance.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

The question of exempting church property and property devoted to charitable uses, from taxation, becomes more perplexing every day. The theory of taxation was formerly imperfectly understood, and even at the present time is far from satisfactory.

But there is tendency to accept one general proposition on the subject, that only property owned by the Government, for the benefit and use of all should be exempt. Just so far as this rule is departed from, it permits dangerous precedents to be established. It enables sectarian interests to obtain preferences.

The State Regents of New York recently published the fact that the value of the property and endowments of colleges, professional institutes and technical schools has increased within seven years from \$39,045,604 to \$77,148,944, or nearly doubled. The theory of exemption relieves much of this property which is entirely sectarian from its share of the burden of supporting the Government. Moreover, it casts upon the many, the total population, the entire burden of protecting all property. This means unequal burdens. It is difficult to draw the line between the charitable and non-charitable institutions.

The more complicated the social forces become, the more numerous the questions arise. Then sectarian disputes arise. Owing to the wisdom and business forethought of the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church it possesses more property in many of the States of the American Republic than other denominations, and therefore demands larger exemption from taxation.

Churches and institutions for charitable uses, excepting those owned by the Government for the common benefit of all, should not be themselves, the objects of Government charity. Contributing to the expense of their own protection, they stand on the same ground as do all other interests. A man who does good with his money does not ask for exemption.

Our large mixed population calls upon us for special care in this matter. If the rule of exemption is extended, there is no reason why the Asiatics should not receive the benefit from it in the maintenance of organizations intended to enforce the doctrines of Buddha and Confucius. Some people would be rather shocked if a "Young Men's Buddha Association" or a "Young Men's Confucius Association," should ask for State aid, by exempting their property from taxation.

THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE.

While Mr. Lowrie, in another column expresses the opinion that the Portuguese may do well on the plantations, he does not explain why they steadily get away from them. Nor does he seem to be aware of the great changes in character of the Portuguese people.

The majority of Portuguese immigrants could not read or write. Within 16 years only 6,500 children of these immigrants have been born here, have had fairly good food, the best of climate, and we, the dominant race, have given them the same education which makes children in America desire and demand much better environments than their parents have. If we expected to keep these children, as a class, on the plantations, we should have kept them in ignorance, and want. We have made them ambitious.

The dangerous class in India today is that of the Indians educated under British rule. As the young Portuguese mature, they naturally refuse the plantation life, because it is, they say, hopeless. They can purchase no land. On the majority of the plantations they are forced to associate more or less with the Asiatics. They are subject to Junas. They struggle for better conditions. If these are refused them, they become disaffected citizens. As voters they will side against those whom they believe oppress them, even if they do not.

It is this rapidly increasing number of young Portuguese that must be pro-

vided for in some way, if they are to become and remain good citizens. No doubt a reconstruction of the plantation system might improve matters, but the needs of the plantations, as now conducted, will keep the Asiatics in keen competition with them.

It is a hardship that we should educate these children, teach them to have "wants," and then bring them in contact with the cheapest Asiatic labor we can obtain. We are not criticizing the men who carry on the sugar industry. But we state simply a condition.

Several of the intelligent young Portuguese tell us that they cannot buy land on the Island, excepting at exorbitant prices. There are only 438 Portuguese owners of real estate in the Islands, out of the 15,191 Portuguese inhabitants. Events will make these young people a dangerous class in time, unless some sort of statesmanship shows them a way of becoming contented. To do this, is not a missionary affair, but a matter of self-preservation to even the sugar industry.

We are educating these young people to become, under certain circumstances a dangerous class, or under other circumstances to become a most desirable class. But it looks as if they were already educated beyond the plantations, as now conducted.

LAND TITLES.

The need of a law for granting land titles becomes more apparent every year. The able report of Representative Robertson makes it clear. It is unjust, absurd, and impolitic that there should be any more difficulty in determining the title of land, than it is in determining the title to a horse. Latent defects in titles cause uncertainties in values, and involve much expense in ascertaining true ownership. In the United States, the imperfect boundaries and titles to lands covered by Spanish grants, amounting to many millions of acres, caused so much loss and annoyance, that a few years ago, Congress passed laws, by which, in a speedy manner, the titles to these grants could be judicially determined. The object of these laws is to enable any one claiming title to a grant to bring into Court, by due process of law, not only those openly claiming title in opposition, but all others, and to compel them to substantiate their claims.

Cases are constantly occurring here, where the most careful examination of titles by expert lawyers, does not disclose defects of titles. Interests, vested by the marriage relation, are often especially difficult to ascertain. The records of deaths and marriages have been imperfectly kept. The consequence is that it has become quite a trade among the native lawyers, we are told, to hunt up flaws in titles and put the possessors of property, who have paid full values, to much expense and annoyance in protecting themselves.

The tendency in all progressive countries is towards making simple and perfect all land tenures.

The report of the Judiciary Committee of the House is a valuable one, and should receive careful examination.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SCARE.

Senator McCandless has again discharged himself, like an invoice of Chinese fire crackers, over the impending peril to mankind from the new Diamond Head lighthouse. He has become thoroughly frightened at the frail structure, and he means to frighten everybody else.

When he stood by the structure last week, in the solemn discharge of a Senatorial duty, he spent the most of his time, not in inspecting, but in "preparing to meet his God," if the structure toppled over, and his shrieks of fear drove last Saturday an eminent diplomat, and an eminent merchant, both residents of Waikiki, over the Pali to Maunawili until the crisis has passed.

The Senator naturally feels that an artesian well, built under his own direction, in the place of the lighthouse, and dispensing wholesome water to mariners, would be preferable to the lurid glare of a lantern that invited them to destruction as if they were flies.

The lighthouse is built on precisely the same principles as those constructed by the Lighthouse Board of the United States Government. While the weight of the lantern and fixtures at Diamond Head is only 15 tons, the structure can sustain a weight of between 40 and 50 tons. Scores of similar structures are seen along the Atlantic Coast. The methods of building them are perfectly well known to Superintendent Rowell, but not to Senator McCandless.

The Senator resembles an old farmer from Pennsylvania, who visited his son in Philadelphia, a few years ago, and was shown for the first time, an ocean steamer driven by a propeller blade. "No Jeems," he said, "your old fadder will go home if you make a fool of him. That little wheel at the hind part of that 'ar ship can't move it an inch." "But it does," said Jeems. "Jeems you are a liar," said the old man, and he

went home. When the first suspension bridges were built, the numerous McCandless tribe of frogs, predicted that no train could ever cross them, in safety. When the light agricultural machinery of America, made were introduced into England many years ago, Jonah Bull said: "Take away those silly toys." But the toys stood the strain.

The trouble is that there are too many graduates from "Whang Doodle College" around. The greater the degree conferred, the Senator in respect is entitled to an L. L. D. If Dr. McCandless will enclose a diagram of the lighthouse house, with accurate description of all details of construction, to the Lighthouse Board in Washington, and suggest his doubts about it, he will if he gets any reply, receive this answer: "What is the effect of the tropical climate on the American brain? Does it make idiots?"

If the Senator and his friends wish to hit Superintendent Rowell, they must strike out at some weaker spot than the lighthouse affair. Mr. Rowell is a civil engineer, who has studied up the construction of lighthouses. It is his misfortune that he did not graduate from Whang Doodle College.

Let us be generous. We advocate extra pay to the Senator for the risks he has incurred in inspecting that lighthouse. But it makes the spot memorable.

For a thousand years to come, the tourists will be taken by Mr. Cart's river to the place, and after uncovering, will be told: "There is where the heroic McCandless stood when he recklessly braved death, in pure love of his country, while the lighthouse rocked and reeled in the summer breeze."

Thank God! We are daily grinding out the romances of Hawaiian life. What legends we shall have!

SMALL FARMERS.

An American paper presents a very pleasant picture of the value of the beet industry to a community:

"Before the sugar factory was built, Lehi, Utah, was a very ordinary settlement; its picturesque surroundings and fertile soil did not make a market for the farmer's products, and up to the date of the establishment of the sugar factory there was little more than a bare living for the farmer; he had no bank account, his taxes were not always paid promptly, he owned no comfortable carriage or pleasure vehicle, his lines were hard and unpromising [as is too true in the case of all outlying farming villages, no matter where they are located]. But the sugar factory came. A cash market, at a fixed price, was given him for his beets. Seven years have passed. A bank with 700 depositors exists, largely farmers, and when the writer visited this most interesting community the balance to the credit of the depositors exceeded \$70,000, although it was at the end of the season and just before marketing the beets, hence the time of all times when cash on hand should be the least amount. The banker said: 'We have no delinquent taxes; the farmers are not in debt as a class; they all or nearly all own comfortable carriages; their homes though simple are comfortable; pianos and other luxuries are not uncommon. Farm values are high now, whereas in the days before the factory came, they were very low. The quality of other crops with which they alternate their beets is much improved, and the quantity is much greater.' An air of thrift pervaded the entire community.

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When he stood by the structure last week, in the solemn discharge of a Senatorial duty, he spent the most of his time, not in inspecting, but in "preparing to meet his God," if the structure toppled over, and his shrieks of fear drove last Saturday an eminent diplomat, and an eminent merchant, both residents of Waikiki, over the Pali to Maunawili until the crisis has passed.

The Senator naturally feels that an artesian well, built under his own direction, in the place of the lighthouse, and dispensing wholesome water to mariners, would be preferable to the lurid glare of a lantern that invited them to destruction as if they were flies.

This is the class of men we need here. We do not blame the planters because we do not have them. But we need them, and it is quite time that we set about getting them.

We need them with annexation, we need them especially without annexation.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

The committee in charge of the celebration of General Grant's birthday, in Galena, have invited Emory Spears, a Confederate Colonel of Kentucky to deliver an address on the occasion. The Illinois papers generally approve of it, as it clearly emphasizes the gradual close of the animosities created by the civil war.

Though Grant fought and conquered Lee, and broke the hearts of the men and women of the South, the one touching, almost trivial, incident of his interview with Lee on the surrender at Appomattox gave him a warm place in the Southern heart. We allude to

his quiet brief statement to Lee that the Confederates might take home their horses, as ploughing time was at hand, and they would be needed. The instant the document of surrender was signed, Grant became kindly, generous, humane. The Jingoes of the North denounced him for it. Though he replied: "Have I not restored the Union?" they shouted: "Punish the rebels, let them suffer." This shading of the Christlike in Grant's character won the respect of all men, especially those of the South. He was indeed a cruel and able fighter, one who knew that war meant only blood and misery and suffering. He was a mere child as a practical politician and financier. But the men who knew him best, saw in him a simple nature, with charity towards all men. So he commands the homage of the North; because under him, the Union was restored. He commanded the homage of the South, because in the flush of victory, with his enemies at his feet, with an army of half a million of men still behind him, knowing full well as he looked at the instrument of surrender before him, that he had secured his own "fame as one of the world's great warriors," he could still think of the desolate homes of the South, and the substantial aid he could give them in ploughing time. The South does not forget it.

THE WAIL OF A HAWAIIAN.

The remarkable and pathetic letter of a native woman, which appears in another column, is worthy of a most serious reply. It is a clear and singularly comprehensive summing up of the situation, from the native standpoint. She challenges Christian civilization to justify itself in its dealings with the natives. Can it do so?

The author is, however, not correct in all of her statements of facts. It is not the descendants of the missionary teachers that have driven the natives to the wall, as she believes. It is a condition of things; the geographical situation, the reciprocity treaty, the terrible thirst for gold in Christian countries, the willingness of the natives to part with their homesteads, their own thriftlessness, the peaceful but relentless racial conflict, that creates the painful situation of the author of this letter, and of her associates.

She must remember that millions of women in Christian England and America are, from the cradle to the grave, confronted with worse conditions. The distress of innocent women and children, pitiable and unchangeable, in the great cities, has not been relieved, to any large extent as yet, by the power of the Gospel of Christ. The Hawaiians, in a much less degree, have their share of it. Thousands of American seamstresses, educated to have "wants," would regard the condition of the intelligent author of this letter as almost a tropical dream, in comparison with their own miserable surroundings. The author, let us admit, justly complains of the competition of the foreign women. So too, the sewing girls of the Atlantic cities of America, and the sewing girls of London complain of the killing competition of the Russian Jews. The native women are not alone.

Christian civilization may have done a great wrong in educating people to have "wants," without educating them how to supply these "wants." Some of the most serious thinkers today now justly complain of the error, if not the crime of educating the head in advance of the hand. Surely enough, there are millions of people in the free and "happy" land of America, who are despondent and miserable because they cannot supply their wants, under the same conditions which would make Europeans "wild with joy." We have on these Islands Americans who are miserable, because they cannot supply their "wants."

The early teachers of the natives acted according to their best light, and if the natives only knew it, rendered to them an inestimable service in establishing law and order, and social justice. They had no despotic power to keep off the white devils, as the British Government does today in the Fiji Islands, so that no white man, or Asiatic can compete in many ways with the natives, unless with the consent of the enlightened Imperial power in London. Nor would our natives have permitted them to usurp the power to do so. The natives, unfortunately perhaps, must take their chances with the rest of mankind.

No doubt Christian civilization owes a duty to them. It has not yet discharged all of that duty. It is a farce indeed to educate these Hawaiian girls to the need and appreciation of better homes, of better living, and then when they are ready for them, find them no ways of meeting the new needs. This is immeasurably the hardest task, and it has not been fulfilled, because it means a broader insight into the relations of religion, education, and "wants."

One Hawaiian born became the apostle of the highest duty of Christian civilization to the American negro, and we allude to

him quietly taught that the education of the head and hand must go together. Several weeks ago his disciple Booker T. Washington, said in one of the great halls of New York City: "There should be a more vital and practical connection between the negro's educated brain, and his opportunity for earning his daily living." "We need the new baptism of the race into the best methods of agricultural, mechanical and commercial life." The negro looks at his barren soil, and his little hovel, and says: "I can earn nothing." Booker Washington takes him in hand and replies: "I will educate you so that your little patch will blossom like the rose." He has already shown that it can be done. The negro girl is taught to supply her wants, by the cultivation of flowers. She is carefully and persistently taught that a fat chicken is worth a dollar in the Northern market, while the average chicken of the South is only worth 20 cents or less.

There are thousands who are willing enough to preach the Gospel to the negro and teach him in the Sunday school. How many are there, besides Booker Washington, who have undertaken the infinitely harder task of laying a basis for a decent religious life, by creating industries for them, that will supply the "wants" created by education? In this is the need of the modern "missionary" here. Christian civilization backs at it, just

FOR RECREATION

Both Aala and Old Makiki Are Recommended.

Income Tax Amendment—House Preparing—Work for Appropriation Bills.

SENATE.

Thirty-fifth Day, April 4. A communication was received from the House announcing the passage of and transmitting House bill 39 relating to tax appeals.

Substitute House bill 5 relating to licensees was reported from the Printing Committee read by title and sent to the Commerce Committee. Senate bill 24 relating to the submission of differences to the Supreme Court was received from the same committee, read by title and sent to the Judiciary Committee. The same course was pursued with Senate bill 25, amending the law of appeals and bills of exception.

If the amendments returned from the Judiciary Committee to the House bill regulating the release of dower are accepted, it will be possible for married women to give their power of attorney to persons other than their husbands. It is calculated by the promoters of the bill that this will greatly facilitate real estate transactions.

Heretofore, Senator Brown explained, titles have been refused on the question of women releasing their rights of dower. Sometimes they have given their power of attorney to their husbands. Attorneys have believed that this in vesting the whole disposition of property in the husband might be considered contrary to existing laws, inasmuch as they were enacted to prevent such a result. Sometimes attorneys have hesitated when the power of attorney has been given to a person other than the husband. The present bill provides for transferring the power. The bill passed second reading and went to the Revision Committee. Third reading was set for Wednesday.

Senator Holstein introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to bankruptcy, making regulations, among others, for cases which shall be heard only in the circuit where the alleged bankrupt has had his headquarters.

Senator Rice was excused from attendance for the remainder of the week.

The Public Lands Committee recommended that the plat of ground at Aala be set apart for a public recreation ground instead of a park. They also recommended that the old Makiki baseball ground be made a public recreation ground as well. Their report to that end was received to be considered later with the bill.

In their report to the Senate, the Finance Committee brought in an amendment to the tax law of 1896, which alters Section 68 of the old law instead of Section 25 as proposed in the House bill which the committee was considering. The new clause proposed by the committee is that nothing in the section shall be so construed as to authorize the tax assessor to demand a statement of the affairs of any person or copartnership conducting a purely mercantile business. The new bill passed the first reading and went to the Printing Committee. Bill 16 was laid on the table.

At 10:45 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rep. Paris presented a petition from South Kona for an appropriation of \$400 for a road from Hookipa to the upper road. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Rep. Robertson presented the report of the Judiciary Committee on Senate bill 8, appropriations for unpaid claims, recommending the passage of certain items and the insertion of others handed in since the introduction of the bill. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill and the bill made a special order of the day for Thursday.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on House bill 35, claims against the estates of deceased persons, endorsing the spirit of the bill and introducing a substitute bill with the recommendation that it pass. Substitute bill read first time by title and passed.

Rep. Kahaualeo introduced a resolution to the effect that an item of \$600 be inserted in the appropriation bill for expenses of copying and arranging the records of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill 56, "An Act to extend certain provisions of Land Act, 1895, to private lands," read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

House bill 57, "An Act to amend Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter XXXVI of the Session Laws of 1880, and Section 2 of Chapter XI of the Session Laws of 1878, relating to foreign corporations." Read

and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

House bill 59, relating to the prevention of the sale of foreign goods under pretense that these were made in the Islands, read and referred to the Commerce Committee.

House bill 60, "An Act relating to the restriction of the importation and sale of opium and preparations thereof; and amending Sections 1 and 3 of Act 12 of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government, relative thereto," read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill 61, "An Act to repeal an Act of the Session Laws of 1884, approved January 10, 1885, entitled 'an Act to facilitate the recovery of rents,'" read and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

House bill 62, "An Act to prohibit children under the age of 15 years from smoking tobacco," read and referred to Sanitary Committee.

House bill 63, "An Act to repeal Section 5 of Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1896, relating to the disposition of school tax," read and referred to the Committee on Education.

House bill 64, "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to promote the construction of railways,' approved August 1st, A. D. 1878, by adding a new section thereto to be called Section 3A," read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

House adjourned at 11 a. m.

MADE GOOD SCORES.

Small Arms Prize Winners on the Bennington.

Following are the men of the U. S. S. Bennington winning first and second prizes in the small arms target practice held on that vessel during March. The winners of 1st prize, \$10, were:

A. Simpson (Cox).	74
W. G. McKay (Ch. M. A. A.)	72
W. Arthur (W. T.)	72
C. R. Wheeler (Sea).	72
E. B. Phelps (Cox).	72
W. V. Joy (Ch. Yeo).	71
A. Epher (App. 2nd C.).	70

The men winning 2nd prize, \$5, were:

W. G. Conow (App. 1st C.).	70
A. Magnuson (Copper Sm.).	70
G. M. Reid (Lds.).	70
R. E. Scholz (Bugler).	70
G. Gervot (Lds.).	70
J. Donovan (Ch. C. M.).	70

H. E. Bodmer (Ch. Mach.) and J. J. Sheehan (Lds.) each made score of 69 and divide one 2nd prize, \$2.50 each.

The above scores are out of a possible 80, ten shots with rifle at 300 yards range, and six shots with revolver at 30 yards. The scores made with the revolver were excellent, many scores of 28 out of a possible 30 being made.

Foreign Office Trade.

In speaking yesterday of his \$5,000 item in the appropriation bill for the use of the coffee industry, Minister Damon said his idea was to use the sum in presenting Hawaiian coffee to the markets abroad. The Minister further remarked that in his judgment none of the fund should be used without the full approval of an Island organization of coffee factors and planters. Mr. Damon is very much in earnest in this matter, feeling that the future of the young industry depends very largely upon its proper introduction to the trade abroad.

Races Next Saturday.

The next big out-door local event will be the racing on Saturday afternoon of this week at Kapiolani park. The horses are all in training again and some of them are showing up better than ever before. On Sunday morning about 100 horsemen were at the track to witness some trial performances. Just now interest centers in the pacers owned by Cunningham, McDonald, Quinn and others. The crack runners will come in for attention later. Every effort will be made to have Saturday's program entirely satisfactory to all.

The New Directory.

A number of business men yesterday gave substantial encouragement to the Gazette Company's project for a new residence and business directory for Honolulu and the Islands. It is accepted by all that the book will be a first-class one in every way. An entire and completely new canvas of the whole group will be made for the names of citizens. The Directory will contain an immense amount of matter that will be interesting to all. There will be chapters on sugar planting, coffee, general farming and the land laws. The book will be valuable for study as well as for reference.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers."

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ON GARDEN ISLE

All Known Rainfall Records Are Beaten.

Damage In Hanalei—A Halt Called On all Manner of Traffic—Some Kauai News Notes.

A letter from Kauai, under date of April 2d, and received by the W. G. Hall Sunday, contains the following items of interest:

"An exceedingly pleasant reception was given to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lygate on Friday evening at the Fairview hotel, Lihue, by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice, Jr. The occasion was the return of the bridal couple from the Coast to settle in Lihue. The spacious rooms of the hotel were tastefully and daintily decorated with a wealth of vines, flowers, ferns and fruit, and illuminated with Chinese lanterns and piano lamps, making a very effective display.

"After the formal congratulations and good wishes, the balance of the evening was spent in social intercourse, music and the like. The refreshments were served in the dining room where the guests sat down comfortably at tables profusely decorated, while a string band played native airs on the veranda.

"Mr. and Mrs. Rice Jr., proved charming hosts and it was agreed on all hands that it was long since so pleasant an evening was spent in Lihue.

"Strong winds and heavy rains have prevailed all over the Island for the last 10 days.

"At Hanalei on Saturday and Sunday last, 10 22-100 inches of rain fell, which, with what fell during the month previous to those two days and after, makes the aggregate about 27 inches. This exceeds all monthly rainfall in that district, since the rainfall record has been kept.

"For a couple of days last week it was absolutely impossible for the ferries to cross either the Hanalei or Kalihiwai rivers. Large freshets came down, making it dangerous to cross.

"Almost all the lowlands in Hanalei were flooded. In some places the water stood from two to three feet deep.

"The plain and Government road, between Waialua bridge and Hanamaulu, has been flooded with from one to three feet of water during the past week.

"The bridge in front of the Koloa mill was washed away during the week, but has since been replaced.

"It is said, that, take it in general, it was undoubtedly the heaviest rainfall that this Island has experienced in many years.

"On account of the heavy swell, steamers have been unable to enter Kapaa.

"The Kauai Industrial School closed on Friday for a week's vacation.

"On Wednesday afternoon the 30th ult., James Edward's little boy was thrown from his horse at Nawiliwili and had one of his ankles sprained.

"The newly appointed deputy sheriff, Mr. Prosser, commenced his duties on the 1st inst.

A letter to one of the Kauai Representatives in the House was received Sunday. The following notes of interest are presented.

"The Road Board has written a letter to Mr. Rowell this week which asks for an appropriation for a new bridge in Hanapepe and to let the former request for \$2,500 to repair the bridges, stand as applied for, as all of that amount is badly needed for the repair of the Waimea bridge. The Road Board also recommends that we ask for no appropriation for the valley road, reimbursement of \$1,000 for the breakwaters in Waimea river and the request for water works for the town of Lihue. Taking into consideration all the expense the Government will now have with the damage done in Honolulu and other places, we ask only the total appropriation of \$8,500 instead of the old requests amounting to \$14,000.

"These requests are recommended by the Road Board in an official letter of March 30th, because we must have a new bridge in Hanapepe and the Waimea bridge must be repaired or it will go in the next good-sized freshet. That would be a very bad thing because a great deal of the timbers are in pretty good order now, and repairs to the amount of \$2,000 or \$3,000 would place it in good condition again. I therefore think that you will please all your constituents in the district by working for getting only these two appropriations, as recommended by the Road Board."

Reported Highway Robbery.

Some of the natives arriving by the steamer Mauna Loa yesterday had a story to the effect that a highway robbery had been committed in desperate fashion in South Kona, near the settlement of Hookipa. The report was that a Japanese known to be carrying a

large sum of money was followed on the road by several Hawaiians and was waylaid, relieved of his money, beaten and left for dead. The Marshal had not received a report of any nature from the district.

Wild Kona Coffee.

A letter from Kona contains the following:

"There will be an enormous yield of wild coffee from the Kona district. The berries are very large and the coffee is of excellent quality.

"A. Brimley Sheridan has been doing the district thoroughly in the interests of coffee.

"J. Kaeleakule and W. Muller have been over the mauna lands in Kona setting valuations for the Government."

Kailua Court.

A term of Circuit Court will be opened this week at Kailua, Hawaii. Judge J. W. Kalua will preside in place of Judge E. G. Hitchcock, who is still quite ill at Hilo. The docket is not a heavy one. The Kailua district has been remarkably free from the operations of desperate criminals. E. P. Dole, the Deputy Attorney General, will leave by the steamer Mauna Loa tomorrow, to represent the Government during the term. Several Honolulu attorneys will make the trip to look after the interests of clients.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Schools are closed this week for Easter vacation.

C. F. Herrick has for sale some choice thoroughbred white Leghorn eggs for hatching.

The Mormon church conference for all the Islands is in session this week at Laie, near Kahuku.

"Strong winds and heavy rains have prevailed all over the Island for the last 10 days.

"At Hanalei on Saturday and Sunday last, 10 22-100 inches of rain fell, which, with what fell during the month previous to those two days and after, makes the aggregate about 27 inches. This exceeds all monthly rainfall in that district, since the rainfall record has been kept.

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"On Wednesday afternoon the 30th ult., James Edward's little boy was thrown from his horse at Nawiliwili and had one of his ankles sprained.

"The newly appointed deputy sheriff, Mr. Prosser, commenced his duties on the 1st inst.

Ask your grocer—"Can I really afford to buy such?"

A. Schilling & Company
San Francisco

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MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of March, 1898, was 78, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....	16	From 30 to 40.....	8
From 1 to 5.....	6	From 40 to 50.....	8
From 5 to 10.....	3	From 50 to 60.....	4
From 10 to 20.....	7	From 60 to 70.....	10
From 20 to 30.....	4	Over 70.....	10
Males.....	50	Females.....	23
Hawaiians.....	38	Great Britain.....	3
Chinese.....	15	United States.....	5

FOUNDRY TO MOVE

The Iron Works to Have Six Acres in Kakaako.

AN EXTENSION OF PLANT

Earnest Talk Now of a Dry Dock in the Coral—Some of the Standing Reasons for Moving.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The city district which has so long contained the site of the Honolulu Iron Works will soon be minus the smoke from the furnaces, the reports of the hot blastings, the hum of the machinery and the wild clanging of the hammers. This great industrial plant of the mid-Pacific is to be moved. Negotiations for new land have been under way for several weeks. Mr. Swanzy, the vice-president of the company, said last evening that the transaction would in all likelihood be closed today. Further than this he would not proceed when asked for information.

It is learned that the Honolulu Iron Works Company has secured from the E. P. Bishop Estate six acres of land in Kakaako on a long lease—said to be fifty years. It is understood that the company will secure the prize it has so long coveted—use of harbor front, with the privilege of having its own marine railway and coffer dam on the premises. The Bishop Estate land at deep water is mauka immediately of the Heianai boat house. The location chosen is in every way admirably adapted to the uses of the Iron Works Company. It offers the advantage of the most economical handling of the enormous amount of shipping repair trade that has grown up during the past few years and that is increasing constantly. Another great feature for the company will be that its great cargoes of material can be landed at the storage yards. This alone will save thousands of dollars annually. The Iron Works Company is one of the best patrons the drayage concerns have.

Every effort had been made by the Iron Works people to use the small space at the old stand. But the business has simply extended beyond the proportions of the place. In Kakaako there will be built large structures after the style experience has proven will be best suited to the exact work of the company. In providing these buildings there will be expended literally fortunes in material and labor. An army of men will be employed in construction work. It is said to be the settled purpose to move to the new place without unnecessary delay. For a long time the Iron Works people have been cramped at the present compound. From time to time small bits of ground have been secured from adjoining possessions and within a very few months new buildings of considerable size have been added.

This new turn of the Iron Works will have a marked effect in several directions in Honolulu. It is anticipated that a new residence district will appear. The force of men will be increased. More work will come, as it will be advertised all over the world that the largest ships afloat can be repaired in Honolulu. In all likelihood the plant will be so extended in the new location that vessels of considerable size can be built right in Honolulu. Freight from the East will be as cheap as San Francisco concerns enjoy.

As was pointed out by Theo H. Davies in his address recently at the annual dinner of the Iron Works employees, the establishment is largely a local concern. Mr. Davies is the president, F. M. Swanzy vice-president. Other local stockholders are W. G. Irwin, John F. Hackfeld and Castle & Cooke. The three widow ladies living abroad mentioned by Mr. Davies in his speech as owning stock in the concern are Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Janion and Mrs. Perry.

What was probably the largest, heaviest and most interesting casting made at the Honolulu Iron Works this year, was drawn yesterday. Every man about the place was anxious concerning the job. Spectators still more nervous about the casting were officials of the Wilder Steamship Company. The great weight taken from the mold which has been a full month in preparation was a piece of machinery for the steamer Kinau, the largest, finest and fastest boat of the Wilder fleet of inter-island packets. Chief Engineer Johnson discovered the serious break in the high pressure cylinder while the vessel was alongside. Had the Kinau been at sea there would have been not a little trouble in running her with the low pressure cylinder alone. It might be explained that high and low pressure cylinders mean the double expansion system. The steam is used twice. Its initial force is applied from the high (44-inch) and its secondary force from the low (24-inch) pressure cylinder, with 37-inch stroke. Mr. Johnson who has charge of all the machinery for the company and who for the past two years has been most of the time at the Coast overlooking the construction of new steamers found the break in the cylinder in the regular course of inspection. The gap was more or less than an inch.

(From Friday's Daily)
The Iron Works news given by this paper yesterday morning was the biggest and most important piece of business news the community has had since Oahu plantation was projected. It is an enterprise of about equal size and in reality much more far reaching and to Honolulu more material. All over town yesterday from early in the morning till late at night the topic of conversation ahead of all other considerations was the matter of the movement of the Iron Works establishment from its present location to Kakaako, where the plant is to be greatly enlarged in its present departments and where new features to employ scores of men are to be added. The matter of the lease of the six acres from the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate is now settled. Many other plans of the elaborate general scheme for the radical departure are not yet finally decided upon.

The owners and managers of the Iron Works have for years desired to get the plant removed. At present the establishment is somewhat disconnected by airways and inability to secure certain pieces of land in the locality. One great consideration is the firm intention to have a suburban location and to have the foundry cut off from the most skillful men in the world and outside. There will be a high fence around the group of buildings in Kakaako. It is very likely that the ornate iron comes on the part of safety. It is a dietary system of having a check on the presence or absence of empoise during working hours. I often say there is a hidden cause of the accident. Young the former superintendent, says if there is the most flagrant negligence this for years. In such a large company, limited agents for Hawaiian Islands. The iron casting looked all right the Iron Works there are always some



THE GIBRALTAR OF THE GULF.

Dry Tortugas, which is at present a quarantine station, will be strongly fortified. Within a few hours' sail of Havana and situated at the entrance to the sheltered bay of Florida, where the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron have been conducting their winter maneuvers, the Dry Tortugas furnishes a logical base of operations and, if strongly protected, an ideal place for storing coal, provisions and other supplies for war vessels.

Better Feed, Better Work.

By giving your horse good, wholesome feed he will return you better service. There is no economy in cheap, poor feed. It has been tried and found wanting.

WE CARRY ONLY

The Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
HONOLULU, H. I.

To Our Island Customers.

IT IS our intention to pay a little more attention to our mail order business than heretofore. We want you to feel that you can order from us through the mail with as much safety as if you were in the store.

Returned Goods.—We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

Samples.—When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

Substitution.—It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Queen Street.

Art Pictures,

FRAMED
OR
UNFRAMED.

AT
King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Bile Disease, Cures Gladiolus Swellings, Cures the Blood and all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

At this mixture is peculiar to the taste, and purifies the blood from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex. The Proprietors solicit sufficient to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1s. each—recommended for long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LITTLECOOL AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 50 years. In boxes 2s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

H. Hackfeld & Co.
(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron backs "Paul Isenberg" and "J. G. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment of DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Ticking, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silks, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Utillery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Bechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED).

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canyon.

Express Line of Steamers from VANCOUVER

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

MASTER SHOREY

The Whaling Skipper Visits Honolulu.

The American bark Andrew Hicks, Shorey master, arrived off port yesterday morning, 16 days from San Francisco on her way to the coast of Japan on a whaling cruise. A boat was put off and Captain Shorey came ashore to get additional provisions. It was late in the afternoon before the Andrew Hicks continued on her way.

Captain Shorey is well known in Honolulu, having been here on two or three other occasions. He was here on the Gayhead about two years ago when some of the crew made almost successful attempts to destroy the ship by fire as well as to scuttle her. They were right off port when they made the attempt but the flames were discovered in time and she was hauled near to the Pacific Mail wharf and the hose used freely. The next trip of the Gayhead to this port was under another captain.

The first mate of the Andrew Hicks is Geo. Gillie, a half-caste of this Island who has for several years been in the whaling business.

The third mate is a man by the name of Seymour who was boatswain's mate on the Hawaiian man-of-war Kaimiloa in 1889. He went from here to Japan when the Kaimiloa was put out of commission and from there drifted back to the Coast.

Mitchell is another half-caste from Honolulu who has spent about five years in the whaling business. He is a crack boatsteerer and one of the best men in the employ of the company that is sending out such ships as the Andrew Hicks. He came ashore in the whaleboat with the Captain yesterday and, while here, had time to see his brother and sister as well as secure a red carnation left to place around his hat.

Mitchell has been very successful in the whaling business. Last year he "got" two whales and was remembered by the company for his work.

Hawaiians have always been very much in demand in the whaling business and Captain Shorey gave the reason for this in the following language: "Hawaiians are fearless on the water. They will chase a whale when they know they are in the greatest danger and think it is the greatest fun. If a boat is capsized it makes no difference to them for they can swim like fishes. I do not know of any people who are better suited for our business. They are absolutely fearless."

BIRT CONVICTED.

Reputed Transaction With Chinese Adjudged a Grave Offense.

Chester Doyle returned from Lihue, Kauai, on the W. G. Hall Sunday morning with J. Birt, the man charged with selling a mixture of opium to a Chinaman on the Garden Isle a short time ago. Birt's capture here has already been dwelt upon in these columns. He was sent to Kauai and on Wednesday last, the writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Republic of Hawaii vs. J. Birt for gross cheat, was argued before Judge Hardy at Kapaa. Sheriff Coney appeared for the prosecution and Attorney G. D. Gear of this city for the defense. The whole forenoon was spent in argument. Judge Hardy reserved his decision until Friday morning, at which time he denied the writ.

Birt was taken back to Lihue and on Saturday, the case was tried. Defendant was fined \$300 and costs. As it is claimed he sold his opium mixture to the Chinaman for \$450 it appears he is something like \$150 in pocket. Birt intimated yesterday that he would probably appeal his case.

C. Clark, the man charged with being accessory in the same case, was found not guilty and discharged.

A STEAM LIGHT VESSEL.

Four and a Half Miles Outside San Francisco Bar.

The San Francisco branch United States Navy hydrographic office sends to the advertiser the following bulletin of importance to all mariners

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1898
SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR LIGHT VESSEL, NO. 70.

Notice is hereby given that on or about April 7, 1898, steam Light Vessel No. 70 will be established, in from 18 to 20 fathoms of water, about 4½ miles outside the bar of the entrance to San Francisco Harbor, 12½ miles S.W. E. W. from Fort Point Light House and on the range line marked by Fort Point Light and Alcatraz Light.

The vessel will show simultaneously from three lanterns encircling each masthead a fixed white light for 5 seconds, followed by an eclipse of 10 seconds' duration.

Fixed light. Faded light. Faded. 5 sec. 10 sec. 10 sec. 10 sec.

In each lamp there will be a 100-watt incandescent electric light. The focal plane of the glass will be 57 feet above the sea and the lights will be visible 13 miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea.

Note.—If the electric light apparatus should become inoperative, the lights will be fixed white without eclipses and

will be less brilliant than the electric lights.

The vessel has a flush deck, two masts, schooner rigged, and has no bowsprit; she has a smokestack and a fog signal between the masts. At each masthead, under the lens lanterns, there is a circular gallery. The hull is painted red, with "SAN FRANCISCO" in large white letters on each side, and "70" in white on each bow.

During thick or foggy weather a 12-inch steam chime whistle will sound blasts of 2 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 13 seconds, thus:

Silent Interval. Blast. Interval. 2 sec. 13 sec. 2 sec. 13 sec.

The approximate geographical position of the vessel, as taken from Chart No. 5581 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is:

Latitude, North, 37° 44' (27°);

Longitude, West, 122° 43' (60°).

Bearings of prominent objects from the proposed position of the vessel, as taken from the above named chart are:

Bonita Point Light House, N.E. ¼ E.;

Cliff House, N.E. by E. ¾ E., easterly;

Ocean Side House, ENE. ¾ E., easterly;

Tangent to Ballenas Point, N. by W. ¾ W.

San Francisco Outside Bar Whistling Buoy.—On the same date this buoy, black and white perpendicular stripes and marked "S. F." located about 2½ miles N.E. ¼ E. from the proposed position of the vessel, will be permanently discontinued.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1897," page 12, No. 1004, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys Pacific Coast, 1896," page 17.

By order of the Light-house Board:

W. S. SCHLEY,
Commodore, U. S. Navy, Chairman.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, United States Navy.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Belgic, due here on the 9th Inst., is the next mail steamer from San Francisco.

The Iwalani came in from Hamakua ports yesterday morning with reports of very heavy weather making it impossible to work and thus delaying her date of arrival here several days.

The American barkentine Jane L. Stanford, Johnson master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 58 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., with a cargo of 1,550 tons of coal for the Inter-Island Co. The captain brought his wife and child along.

The Alden Bessie sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon with a cargo of 21,832 bags of sugar, weighing 2,089,497 pounds (1,348 tons), valued at \$100,556 and shipped as follows:—9,988 bags by W. G. Irwin & Co. and 4,262 bags by H. A. Widemann to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co. and 7,581 bags by T. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Diamond & Co.

The Hawaiian bark Diamond Head, Ward master, was reported off Diamond Head, Saturday night and hauled alongside Allen & Robinson's wharf at about 8 a. m. Sunday, 19 days from Seattle, Wash., with a cargo of 707,000 feet of lumber for Allen & Robinson. An uneventful voyage is reported. The Diamond Head will start discharging today.

The Kauai arrived from Kauai ports yesterday morning. Purser Piltz reports as follows:

"The W. G. Hall was at Waimea when we left. She will get 5000 bags K. S. M. sugar. The Mikahala was at Hanapepe. The weather was very rough there making loading difficult. It was impossible to work at Ahukini. The Noeau had to anchor near Kalihiwai for shelter. Too rough to work. Kilauea, strong NE winds prevail on Kauai. Clean out K. S. M. Sugar left as follows: G. & R. 850 bags; E. L. P. 9000; K. P. 600; L. P. 2400; M. S. Co. 10,000."

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